One Week Among District Workingmen

SUNDAY, MAY 10.

Executive Committee District Assembly No. 66, K. of L.—Times building, 11 o'clock. O'clock.

Douglass Assembly of Steam Engineers—
Hall 609 F street, 2 o'clock.

Franklin Assembly, Bottling House Employes—600 F street, 11 o'clock.

L. A. 4308, K. of L., Musicians—Weller's Hall, Eighth and I streets southeast.

MONDAY, MAY 11. L. A. 1644, K. of L., Plasterers-Plas-erers' Hall, Four-and-n-half street and L. A. 1748, K. of L. Carpenters and oiners—Society Temple, Fifth and 6

L. A. 1228. K. of L., Lathers-K. of P. Hall, 425 Twelfilt street.

Bridge, Structural, and Ornamental Iron
Workers-Labor Bureau, 314 Eighth street.
L. A. 1349; K. of L. ShoemakersHartis Hall, Seventh and D streets.
L. A. 3456, K. of L., Carriage and Wagon
Makers-Bunch's Hall, 314 Eighth street.

THESDAY, MAY 12. Pederation of Labor-Plasterers' Hall, Four-audia-bail street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Building Trades Council—Labor Burea
Headquarters, 314 Eighth street.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13. L. U., No. 1, Carpenters, Joiners and Stat-builders—Labor Bureau, 314 Eighth street L. A. 2039, K. of L., Tin and Sheetiron Workers—Plasteners, Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvaum avenue.

L. A. 1342, K. of L., Shoe Clerks-Mount
Vernon Hall, Seventh street and New York

avenue.

L. A. (201, K. of L., Mineral Water Driver.

— Costello's Hall, Sixth and G streets.

THURSDAY, MAY 14. District Assembly, No. 66, K. of L.— Plasterers' Hall, Four-and a half street and Pennsylvania avenue. L. B., No. 10, Steam and Holwater Fit-ters K. of P. Hall, 425 Twelith street. Carpenters' Council-Hall, 627 Massa-

chusetts avenue. Fresco Painters-1230 Sevento street

Gaivenized from and Cornice Workers— Ball, 737 Seventh street. L.U. No.5, Plumbers and Gasfaters—Elks' Hall, Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue. L. A. 6341, K. of L., Journeymen Butchers—Lahor Bureau, 314 Eighth street.

FRIDAY, MAY 15. Stone Masons' Union Plasterers' Hall Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania L. A. 1798, K. of L., Journeymen Hous

Painters Harris Hall, Seventh and I L. A. 4896. K. of L., Eccentric Associa-tion of Steam Engineers Banch's Hall, 814 Eighth street. Paperhangers' Protective Association

Labor Borean, 314 Eighth street.
L. A. 2672; K. of L., Excelsior Assembly—Typographical Temple.
Electrical Workers—Ball 827; Seventh

Marine Association of Steam Engineers Mariner's Hall, Seventh street southwest,

opposite Penta's wharf. L. B. No. 28, Steam Fitters' Helpers Hall 737 Seventh street. SATURDAY, MAY16.

L. A. 2389, K. of L., Journeymen Bak-ers - Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-balf street. and Pennsylvania avenue. Local Journeymen Tailors' Union-Con-tello's Hall, Sixth and G streets. Cigarmakers' Union, No. 110-Hall 737

PEDERATION OF LABOR.

Considerable business was transacted a the regular weekly meeting of the local Federation of Labor on Inst Tuesday even ing. Forty organizations were repre-sented and President McHugh occupied the

The question of securing the standard rate of wages and bours to be paid and worked on the proposed structure of the American University, resulted in the odoption of a form of letter to be sent to the min sters of the Methodist Episcopal Church, requesting that the work be done by the day, under the supervision of an architect In case this proposition was not approved ben the ministers were requested to have be the maximum rate paid by employers of

union labor for work of a similar character matter has not been finally deferred to the next meeting of the university

The action of the agitation committee, appointed by the local organizations af-filiated with the Federation, to adopt more vigorous methods against the products of the brewers' combine, was then taken up. The advisability of joining hands with the temperance organizations in se-curing a higher beense for saloons was discussed at length.

Delegates from the Cigar Makers dealed the puth-shed statements "that the eigar-makers had not indorsed the boycott on the browers' combine." The delegates further stated that their uplon had not onlyindersed the boycott, but was observing it rigidly. The discussion then became general, when a motion was made to inlorse the action of the agitation committee. and was carried by a larger vote than the one by which the combine was placed on

the full providing that all hogs, cattle, sheep or animals of any kind inteneded for slaugh-ter and sale in the District of Columbia shall be killed at the Washington Abattoir at Benning Station, D. C. In response to ques-tions the chairman of the committee stated that unless satisfactory arrangements were

made with the managers of the abattoir the bill would not be presented to Congress. The bill also provides, "that immediately after its passage the Commissioners shall appoint one of more inspectors, who shall be practical butchers, whose duty it shall be to inspect all logs, cattle, sheep or other animals intended for slaughter and sale in the District of Columbia, etc." When the bill was first read the delegates did not seem to be very favorably disposed to in-dorse it as it seemed to be something un-becessary, but after a few foreible word pictures by the delegates from the butchers of how the public can be imposed upon by having diseased meat put on the market under the present system, the bill received the unanimous indersement of all present.

Senator Wilkinson Call received some very flattering mention by the Federa-tion. A letter was ordered to be sent to the honorable genileman, extending to him an noknowledgment of past favors, and assuring him that organized labor of the District of Columbia recognizes in him a stanch champion of the rights of labor to organize for mutual protection.

The Federation also placed liself on record as to being opposed to the forther granting of franchises by Congress to any corporation for new lines for street railways, or extension of present lines in the were made the the protection of American citizens, by employing none other in the construction, running or operating of all the proposed roads, and that the wages of drivers, motormen and conductors shall be not less than \$2 per day of not more than ten hours. By a unanimous vote, the services of Senator Call were again called for and the president and secretary were instructed to forward a letter to him, re-

Invitation was received to attend the International Socialist Workers and Trades Union Concress, which meets in London, Engiand, July 27 next. After the Invitation had been explained it was exided

that the Federation should be re that the Federation should be represented in the congress, and Secretary Keep was selected as the Federation representative. Pelegates from the Butchers' Assembly reported that all differences between the assembly and Mr. Santus Auth had been

outnally settled. After calling attention of the contract committee to several large prospective jobs the Federation adjourned.

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY.

All of the local assemblies of the Knights of Labor in this jurisdiction were well repreen ci at the regular weekly meeting of the District Assembly held on last Thursday evening in the Plasterers' Hall, corner of Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue. Mr. W. H. G. Shumous, the District master workman presided, supported by a full line of officers. Credentials were re-

ceive land accepted from the Bakers Drivers Assembly; also from L. A. No. 1342 In hisopening address the master workman congratulated the delegates on the flattering prospects of the order in this city, the in crease of membership showed a steady and healthy growth and there was every indication that the increase this year would compare favorably with that of last year, when the roll of membership was increased over 100 per cent, as shown by the per

over 100 per cent, as shown by the per capita tax paid in on the first of the year. The reports from the local assemblies were then taken up. The delegates from the Bakers' Drivers Assembly presented a grievance against the Boston bakers, which was referred to the executive committee or adjustment. The Lathers reported that their meeting acid on last Monday evening was a very important one and was attended by nearly the entire membership. Several applica

the entire membership. Several applica-tions for membership were presented and referred to the proper committee. In view of the extreme duliness of trade during the winter, the cause of over three fourths of the membership being idle, it was deided to remit all the dues of delinquen members, even those who had been sus Delegates from the Pioneer Laundry

Workers reported a good attendance at heir last meeting. One new member had cen initiated and two applications re-

Mineral Water Drivers reported initia-tions at their first meeting and four ap-plications received. Street Car Assembly reported further in reases in membership and well attended

sembly reported infliations at last meeting The assembly has also adopted a working card, and every union shoe clerk in this city has been provided with one. The delegates were requested when making purchases in the shoe stores to demand the working card of the shoe clerk, and if it is not produced it would be good evidence that the clerk was not a member of the assembly. The delegates promised to make

Beer Drivers' delegates reported that astead of making two trips a day, they now engaged until 12 o'clock at

were now engages
night.

The colored Beer Bottlers reported that
several new members had been initiated
and several applications received at their
last meeting. The regular meetings would
in the future be held on the second and
fourth Fridays in each month instead of on
sendars.

Carpenters reported that a "red letter" call had been issued for their next meeting; the delegates further reported that the entire membership was fully aroused and would resent vigorously the discriminations that have been made against them in the matter of the brewery work. Musicians announced that during the sum-

mer season the assembly would meet at 10 o'check s. m. on Sundays, instead of 3 o'check p. m. The membership was steadily on the increase and at the last niceting three additional applications were

The Structural Iron Workers reported names of applicants for membership and also announced that their master worknan, Mr. Miles Bowen, had resigned his office and gone to reside in Colorado, carrying with him the best wishes of the

two of the most prominent business men of Southeast Washington bad, on being in-formed that they were having their wagon work done in a non-union shop, immedi-

save held a meeting since the formation of mous indersement of the plan of campaign as laid down by the committee. The executive committee reported as to the several cases that had been referred

The question of celebrating Labor Day was informally discussed, but no definite plan was decided upon. Some of the dele-gates were in favor of giving a mammoth excursion instead of a parade and have the money appropriated towards the fund for ed monument for the late E. J.

AMONG THE LOCALS.

Carriage and Wagonmakers held very interesting meeting in Bunchs' Hall last Monday evening. It has been decided that as soon as a larger half can be procured the assembly will meet weekly instead of semi-weekly as at present. The large increase of membership makes this change a

matter of imperative necessity. The executive committee reported that another large shop would most probably send in the applications of all its employes at the next meeting. With this addition to the list of union shops, about addition to the list of infine stops, about all the desirable and eligible journeymen carriage-makers would be in the assembly. The executive committee reported being in possession of several applications for membership. Reports were had from the

Federation of Labor, District Assembly, and the Labor Bureau, and the good work be-ing done by those bodies was heartly

The members of the Carpenters' Assem-bly turned out in force at their regular meeting, Monday evening. Several large prospective jobs were reported, and referred to appropriate committees to look after. The reports from the Federation of Labor, Building Trades Council, and the District Assembly were received. The most interesting discussion of the evening was on the report of the agitation committee, which was anaimmously indorsed. To fur. which was unanimously indorsed. To further ventilate the action of the agitation committee it was ordered that a red letter call be issued for the attendance of all members at 'the next meeting.

met in regular session Thursday evening in their hall, 737 Seventh street. Under the head of communications a letter was read from the Federation of Labor, outlining a grievance of the Tinners' Assembly, K. of L., against the Cornice Workers' Union. The matter was referred to a committee for investigation. Much condemnation was expressed a sto the manner in which thenew city postoffice job is being conducted by Contractor Hulse. It was claimed that the work was being done by boys that have worked at the cornice business from one to three years, and that only two journeymen were employed on the entire work. The maximu mrate of wages paid was alleged to be fifty cents per day less than the standard rate paid in this city. A prorata rate was paid for eight hurs' wrk.

Railway May 17, 1896. On the above date the Southern Railway will put into effect its summer schedule. The figures on the Washington and Ohio branch will be practically the same as they were for the summer of 1895. Slight changes in main-line trains will be

Spirikualisk Golumn

The Times undertakes no responsibility for any views expressed in this column.

Dating from its late reappearance at Hydesville, in the State of New York, in 1848, as a religious factor in the world's progress, it will hardy be denied that Spiritualism has made greater advance-ment in the number of its converts, and those accepting its theories, in this and other civilized countries, than has any other re-ligious sect or denomination, and probably more than all others combined, in the same length of time.

For the want of earlier organization or other reliable means of a historical record, in attempting to trace a brief history of this rapidly advancing scientific religion, it will be necessary to assume some facts and figures, in the absence of reliable and rigares, in the absence of remade statistics. But as I do not propose to go back to earlier history than has been de-veloped since the so-called "Rochester rappings," the principal events can be substantiated, by living witnesses, who will bear testimony to all I assume. In the aggregate, it is claimed that Sprit-ralists are numbered by millions. This

alists are numbered by millions. s an assumption. But judging from the rapid increase in America, it is not an un-reasonable estimate, when including the cyllized nutions of the world. But in the absence of statistics from foreign

countries, I will confine myself to what is known in America, except some brief reference, perhaps to the names of those scientists, scholars, professors and crowned heads of Europe, who have de-clared their adherence to this philosophy over their own signatures, much more emthat cally than citizens have done in America, and in much larger numbers. Human nature is the same everywhere and students of history recognize the fact that the present demonstration is no new thing. But its methods differ from the

developments of earlier titles, but are no more wonderful than the phenomena ex-hibited in Egypt five thousand years ago, but which are now better understood. As the present generation is more interested in the events of today, than in ancient lore or religion. I trust to entertain the readers of The Times' Sunday issue, by calling attention to a few welf-established facts, which common observation will confirm, without statistical data, as the phenomenal advance of spiritualism is hardly realized, even by its friends. Commencing at the obscure village of Hydsville, in a more obscure family, forty-

eight years since, spiritualism has ex-tended its influence and Calarged its borders until the remotest civilized nations of the earth feel its influence and recognize its enomena, which have been scientifically stablished beyond cavil.

But so intimately connected is what is known as modern spiritualism, and that which has been known ever since history has been written, and with which the Bibl is filled, that it is difficult to draw the line except by date. Perhaps the distin-guishing feature between ancient and modon sportualism may be seen in the physical developments made more apparent at Hydsville in 1848, and since that time, than in anything else, although through its whole history, both profane and sacred, there have been manifestations of physical as well as of spiritual developments.

But it seemed necessary that some new impulse, some increased physical develop-ment, should be brought to the surface and hence the whole civilized world was stonished by the simple raps produced through two little girls, called mediums The wonderful manifestations made through the Westleys, in England, in the seven-teenth century, and by Swedenborg, in Sweden, and A. J. Davis, in America, as late as 1846, and many other equally wonderful exhibitions of spirit power and presence, were not sufficient to arouse thinking classes to a realizing sense After thorough and persistent investiga-tions by a large number of learned and impartial men and women it was determined that the raps were genuine, and no what they purported to be produced through spirit power. Very soon the influence extended, and was felt in many portions of this country, and almost simultaneously it reached Europe, and ere long Asia, Africa and Australia.

Africa and Australia.
Spiritual mediums were rapidly developed, and through them new phases of phenomena were brought before the public, and great excitement was created, not only in this country, but in all others. Even among the Indians, who were a! tensively, giving public exhibitions of the wonderful spirit power they possessed. They made many converts, but were severely criticised and maligned. But there has been, from that time to the present, a constant addition to the number of mediums of both sexes, until there are known to be from twelve to fifteen hup known to be from tweive to litteen hun-dred public mediums in this country alone, some of whom are elequent platform teach-ers, from among all professional classes in seciety, and from the theological insti-tutions of this and foreign countries, and

he number is rapidly increasing. There are now some eight or ten spiritual papers printed in America, out of the large number of ephemeral efforts that have been made from time to time in the last forty-five years. The "Banner of Light," I think, has the age, and is entitled to the honor. The thousands of volumes of

honor. The thousands of volumes of spiritual literature are too great to enumer-are in this short article. But the authors are among the best writers of the age. During this time there have been organized and are now in working condition, more and are now in working condition, more than 640 local spiritual societies, scattered through thirty States, and others are rapidly forming. Also some twelve or fifteen state organizations, and forty odd camp meeting associations, beside the national association lowated in this city. A large number of these societies have atlanted to them a lyceum, or Sunday-school, which is considered the most important auxiliary in education and moral reforms. The rapidity with which this sect is increasing has demonstrated the necessity in late years. of building churches, chapels and places of worshipandeducation of their own, and there are now built and occupied in this country some twelve or fifteen such spiritual houses and many more are to be erected in the near

Judging from the many spiritual papers that reach us from abroad, and from the exchange of sentiment and sympathy ex-tened from all parts of Europe and other foreign countries, it is fair to conclude that he advance in spiritualism is quite a smarked abroad as it is in America.

abroad as it is in America.

And when it has received and is still receiving the unqualified indorsement of such well-known and popular scientists, scholars and members of royal families as Prof. E. S. Varley, archbishop of Whotely; Lord Lytton, Sir Charles Napler, De Morgan Alfred R. Wallace, D. D. Home, Jules Favres, Prof. W. Crookes, Victor Hugo, Prof. Har. Hop. Madison, Cowner, Miss. Prof. Hare, Hon. Madison Cowper, Miss Mortimore and a lost of others, it will not require a great stretch of imagination to see that the religion of spiritualism is advancing to the front.

One of the committee from the first spiritual society of Washington.

The Oldest Proposal. The oldest known proposal of marriag upwards of 3425 years old. This remark ably ancient record, which is in the Oriental department of the Brit. In Museum, is a small clay tablet, measuring eight inches by our inches, and contains about ninety-eight line of a very fine cuneiform writing. It is made of Nile mud and bears upon it the mar-riage proposal of a Pharaoh for the hand of the daughter of the King of Babylon. It is a duplicate copy of a letter written about B. C. 1530.

Grenadine Not So Cheap

Grenadine has a good, old-fashloned son but a figured grenadine costing from \$4 to \$7 a yard is not exactly democratic simplicity, particularly when made up, like one in pur-ple which I have seen, over a black silk foundation, with a full skirt, a waist in soft folds of grenadine combined with black chifion, and with a yoke and girdle of white and gilt passementerie.

For and Against Single Tax.

The Times undertakes no responsibility for any views expressed in

SINGLE TAX SYN ONY MOUS WITH JUS-TICE.

Single tax is only another name for jus-tice, and those who advocate it simply have a keeper, clearer conception of justice than their opponents. Could any of the fundamental aims of the single tax be proven unjust, its most ardent advocates would doubtiess thenceforth oppose it as rigorously as they have hitherto defender it. The fact, however, is that its would be critics, unable to sustain any of their objections to it, have been almost com-pletely silenced.

Recognizing the fundamental principle of the Declaration of Independence that, by virtue of their birth, all men are equally entitled to "life, liberty and the pursuit entitled to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," single-taxers simply promulgate and elaborate this self-same doctrine. They recognize men's universal equal rights of certain generations, restricted by the more than equal rights of other generations. For if one generation is given more than equal rights other generations must receive just that much less than equal rights. This is just as self-evident as that to give one man more than equal liberty necessarily lessens the liberty of others. As well ignore the equal rights of man with those of his own generation as ignore his equal rights with those of other generations; for some generations could thus enslave other generations as readily as some slave other generations as readily as some individuals could enslave other individuals. Carried to its full logical conclusion, true mocracy, republicanism, Americanism, de-ands universal equal rights for all men

with those of all other generations.
Denying the "divine right" of kings to
rule their contemporaries necessarily inrolves dendat of their obviously lesser right to rule countless unborn generations by dictating with whom they shall make terror before receiving permission to live on or use the earth. Yet, respecting their land grants and the succeeding titles based thereon, virtually concedes them such an unjust right. It is useless to deny one with-aut denying the other. A natural right to life and only a purchasable right to the satural opportunities by access to which als can men sustain life, is a self-evident sel fecontrodiction UNIVERSAL EQUAL RIGHTS.

With universal equal rights, each generation of men can have only an equal "life interest" with all others in the earth, And, though one generation might justly sell its own "life interest" in the earth, it could not validly sell the "life interest; f future generations any more than a thief or taure generations any more than a thier can validly sell any other stolen property. For buyers purchase only as good titles as sellers have to give, and none but the real owner can give a valid title. Without his original sanction, every succeeding trans-ter, like the first, must likewise be invalid. Though transferred through 10,000 differ-ent hands, the rightful owner may justly selze his stolen nonerty, wherever found.

ize his stolen property wherever found. Even though might made right, that right necessarily expires with expiration of the might. Hence such titles expire with the individual or generation that established and maintained them. Declaring that might constitutes right

virtually saving that "whatever is is ght." and, necessarily, that whatever as was right. Instead of regarding right as an eternal, immutable principle of justice, this weather vane idea of right makes it the football of every human whim Instead of being an advance guide by which to steer future human action, "right" would thus become only a mere sequence by which to justify the most infamous

As right stands before and above might o is justice higher than and prior to iw. Justice is the eternal, immetable deal toward which we strive, while law is only a more or less imperfect formulation or materialization of that high ideal. Be-cause of its near approach to justice law deserves our most profound respect. But place it above the ideal-justicedetar all future improvement of our laws. If law and night constitute justice and right, then chattel slavery was right, the burning of witches, the torture of martyrs by the Inquisition and even the crucifixion of Christ Himself were just and right. And, if right then, such crucities would be equally right today, if justice or right is eternal and immutable. Likewise, if wrong today. they were equally wrong then, regardless office and gone to reside in Colorado, carrying with him the best wishes of the assembly.

Carriage and Wagon Makers reported quite a lengthy list of names of applicants for membership. They also reported that

Every legislature convoned to enact, after and repeal law is itself a prima facie acknowledgment that existing law is not fully just. Every ballot cast for such leg-islators is a recorded acknowledgment by each voter of this selfsame fact.

GENUINE PHILANTHROPY Genuine reform is the truest philauthropy As the reputation of an individual suffers for association with evil companions, so the public respect for all law declines in propor-tion to the percentage of bad laws we main-tain. The true friend of both law and

humanity is he who endeavors to have just aws supplant the unjust. The effort, therefore to have our laws recognize the universal equal rights of all men, instead of only their partial equal all men, instead of only their partial equal rights is undoubtedly a long step in the right direction. For whatever be the standard of one man's rights, every other man ever born must nessessarily possess an equal right. Hence, for one man or set of men to assume rights denied to their fellow men of other generations, is to usurp, invade and ignore equal rights. And all laws upholding such invasion like wise ignore man's equal rights, as do also the men who uphold those laws. As man here, step by step, slowly and painfully, recognized more and more elearly man's equal rights, abolishing polygamy, slavery and other easlaving re-strictions, so the single tax is simply one more step toward universal equal rights D. W. G.

National Guard Notes

National Guard Notes.

An order has been issued detailing Majez George Henderson, surgeon general, and Lieuts. Foster and Sprigg, surgeons of the Second and Fifth Battalions, respectively, as delegates from the National Guard to the annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. The meetings will be held in Philadelphia from May 12 to and including May 14.

Leave of absence for three months has been granted Capt. H. G. Forsberg, Battalian and the surgeon of the Control of the contr been granted Capt. H. G. Forsberg, Rat-

At the request of Major Gen. Campbell. General Orders No. 3, have been modified so that the inspection of the Fourth Battalion will occur on the 13th instant instead of on the 12th. This was done in order to avoid the union of parade and inspection ordered for that day.

Should ready-boiled lobsters be purchased test them by gently drawing back the tail which should rebound with a spring. It the tall is not curled up and will not spring back when straightened, the lobster was dead when boiled and should not be eaten. Choose the smaller lobsters that are heavy for their size, as the larger ones are apt to be coarse and tough. Lobsters weighing from one and one-half to three pounds are the best in size. All parts of the lobster are

wholesome and may be used, except the stomach, which is a small hard sack and

ontains poisonous matter and lies directly

Table Talk. Talking in one of the best of all recrens, and a woman who understands he art possesses a most useful and enjoy ble accomplishment. Specialties and hob-des are not admissible at a dinner table, and a woman who can only talk on her own fad has no business in society. She ought to write a pamphlet or go to the lecture platform, for any conversation at the dinper table that is a strain on the attention or patience soon becomes a bore.

The writer of the single-tax column has een and is still seriously sick and unable to furnish the regular contribution. As 'R" in his criticism which appeared last Sunday, he will probably in due time reply to "H" in full, and therefore an answer in detail will not be attempted now.

It may be said, however, that some
"H.'s" arguments so clearly expose

arguments so clearly expose the venkness of the position be assumes to defend that he will in time surely con-vince himself of the error of his ways. For instance, "H." says. "A tract of and which one man gave up as valueless to him would be equally valueless to every other man in the community," re-ferring to "unused tracts of land," which the dog in-the manger owners did not want to use, and which, at the prices asked for them by such owners, nobody else could and wanted to use. Now, "H." thinks if the owners should abandon such lands because under full value tax it was no longer profitable to hold them idle for future rise in price, that, therefore, it would be unprofitable to use them. Could a fallacy be more glaring?

But, worse than ail, "H." says: "The actual fact is that as soon as they were thus

taxed excessively and inequitably-that is at present selling or asking value, we pre-sume—they would immediately become valueless" (for purposes of speculation). Then he goes on "But if the owners were forced to relinquish them because the tax was too high no other person could afford to use them * * because, under the communist system, the rent charged for their use would be equally high." Who ever heard of a single-taxer proposing t ax valueless land? "H." seems to have the dea that the proposition is to tax value-less land instead of taxing land values.

Then, again, he admits: "Of course, that particular man thaving an average house n an average lot) would gain by the single ax. As an offset, others must ose." These others are the few who get lose." These others are the few who get something for nothing, at present, and make the many lose everything that makes life worth living. The single tax means equity and equal justice to all. To the individual what he produces; to the public what the community produces. By the single tax the right to individual property is clearly defined; individual property and public income are sharply separated. And this brings us to "Socialist," whose remarks appeared in The Times of April 16.

"Socialist" thinks the single tax can be "shifted," which "H." evidently disputes because he thinks it will hit the landiord and land speculator at whom it is aimed. "Socialist" is smart, so doubt, very smart. Yet he pats "H." on the back, as if saying. "You and I agree exactly." And in spite of his smartness his language indicates that he does not comprehend what "shifting a tax" means nor which taxes can be shifted,

ax" means nor which taxes can be shifted and which cannot. The manufacturers lobbying for higher tariff and revenue taxes know that they simply advance the tax and shift it with a bigger profit on be consumer. Who ever heard any land lord or land speculater lobby for a higher tax on land values? That class of people are not smart; they know that their tax could not be shifted, and oppose any in

Put "Socialist" says that all taxes must be paid by products of labst, seeming to think that he is proclaiming a new revelation in stating a simple fact which no economist has ever failed to see or state. It "Socialist" could for a while look straight at straight facts and their logic, he might comprehend that a direct tax is one which the person taxed most pay from his own resources and not from those of some other sources and not from those of some classi-person. Moreover, he might learn that a direct tax does not affect the price of goods. An indirect tax has precisely the opposite qualities, the man who pays (ad-vances) it, recovers the amount in the increased price of goods which it causes. These propositions have been proven by experience, time and again. The whitsy tax, the match tax, duty on quinine, sugar, etc., are easy samples. The payment of a private debt comes out of the products of labor, but it does not follow from this that the man who pays an honest debt can increase the price of the goods he sells by the amount of such payment.

If a farmer should wake up some fine morning to find all sorts of clothing growing on his apple trees, and food ready for the table coming down from the clouds, while all other farms were not similarly favored. that farm would suddenly become very valuable, if that farmer were permitted to exclude others from this natural bounty. The value of the privilege of excluding year after year, would be the ren

of that farm.

Now, if the single-taxer should come along and convince the people of the whole state that they had as much right to this supernatural bounty as that particular farmer, and they should agree to take that bounty for the common and equal besefit of all, including that farmer him-self, we should have our application of the single tax. But, if the farmer sold these supernatural goods to consumers and turned the proceeds over to the public treasury and the people were exempted from other taxes to such an amount, the smart Socialist" would still get up in "mee to inquire if labor did not pay that tax.

HOMAGE TO BRAVERY.

Two Good Stories of the War Time of a Generation Ago

Charlesion Nees and Courier.

The Rev. Robert Wilson of St Luke's Episcopal Church, says:
"In 1883 I met in Richmond a Col. McCoy of Pennsylvania, who had been a gallant wearer of the blue. We got quite chammy over a 'mixed wood' camp fire, and wishing to put him at his ease, I told him the story of Kershaw's magnificent reconnoissance at Fredericksburg, which can never be too often repeated. An orderly had arrived in hot haste with a command for Gen. Kershaw to have the enemy reconnoitered at all hazards from a knell which was swept. hershaw to have the carry and hazards from a knoll which was swept by the fire of the sharpshooters of both armies. Every bush and tree had been cut away by the storm of bullets, and it looked like certain death to the man who should attempt it. Calmly slinging his field glass and turning over his command to the next and turning over his command to the design officer in rank. Joseph B. Kershaw rode slowly up to the death trap into which he would not send any other man. The sight of his heroic action as he sat amid the whistling minies, sweeping the opposing whisting mines, swepting to once for the chivairy of the Yankee commander, and the order went down the Federal line. 'Cease firing on that officer.' The rifles became silent, the reconnoissance was finished, and raising his cap in acknowly depend on the common silent control of the right property for Kershaw quiety rough back edgment, Gen. Kershaw quietly rode back a walk, unharmed.

"It was a splendid incident," remarked Col. McCoy, "but I can cap it with a personal experience of the chivalrous dis-position of your men. I was on Gen. Meade's staff near Richmond, and one morning, with the general at our head, we rode down to take a look over the river. As we turned sharply out of the bushes and came out on the bank we found ourselves in point blank range of a Confederate picket drawn up on the other side. A volley would have emptied every saddle, for we were entirely at their mercy, but it would have been murder, for they could not cross and capture us. Recog-nizing Gen. Meade, the commander of the detachment ordered his men into line and they presented arms. We raised our caps in grateful acknowledgment, rode slowly back into the bushes, and as soon as we were fairly out of sight put spurs to our borses and scudded back to the camp as if the devil was after us."

For shampooing take 5 cents' worth of powdered castile soap, the same quantity of borax, add to them two tablespoonfuls of alcohol, the beaten yolk of an egg and a pint of hot water. Put this in a bottle and cork it tightly. When used, rub well into the scalp and make a good lather. Carefully wash the hair in several waters, having the first water bot and the last one cool This will prevent taking cold if the hair is dried thoroughly.

One Week Among __District Soldier Boys.

The drill team of the Morton Cadets ias gone to Savannah with the avowed intention of bringing back with them the Galveston cup, and with it the distinction of the championship of the United States. The team is composed of forty picked men, under command of Capt. Shilling, and with them were two rifle teams from the Engineer Corps, five friends of the Mortons and their surgeon, Dr. C. E. Weaver. The party left the Sixth-street depot on the Southern Railroatht10:30 has night and will arrive in Savannah this evening. There is no longer any doubt that the Gal-

There is no longer any doubt that the Gal-veston cap will be open to competition at Savannah. Pespite the efforts of Capt. Foye of the Thurston Rifles and capt. Domer of the Fencibles to have it with-held, Gen. Marbury, the custodian of the cup, is still firm in his determination that it shall go to Savānnah. Capt. Domer says he may resort to some legal expedient to prevent the cup from being entered in

in Cadets, will compete in two team con-ists, one for marksmen who have never tests, one for marksmen who have never before entered such a competition, and the other for the team championship of the United States and a trophy Cept Hoit, Lieut, Drury, Sergt, Major Sonham and Privates Edward Scott, W. G. Steward and W. A. Edwards compose the first team, and the second is made up of Lieut, G. B. Young, inspector of rifle practice for the Engineer Corps, Lieut, F. L. Graham, Color Sergt, W. W. Cockson, Sergt, Jim Stewart, Corps, Maurice Applichy and R. P. Carleton, and Private George A. C. ok, THE DRILL PROGRAM

THE DRILL PROGRAM

None of the events on the drill program which the Mortons take part occur before 4 o'clock in the afternoon, except the tug darl, which takes place at 10 o clock Tuesday morning. This will make the work particularly easy for the Mortons. The exercises Monday begin with a sham battle, which is followed by a zonave exibition drill, an artiflery exhibition drill, and a dress parade. Tuesday a zonave ontest begins at 3 o'clock, followed by dditional exhibition artiflery and zonave drills and a dress parade. On Wednesday se cadet drill takes place with more ex-ibition drills, followed by artillery dress

Thursday morning at 10 o'clock begins the big interstate prize drill, and the purade and review takes place in the afternoon. Friday is given up to the cavalry until 6 o'clock in the evening when the prizes in both drill and rifle competition will be awarded.

An advance guard of ten men, under command of Christernoster Servi W. War.

mmand of Quartermaster Sergt. W. Wag command of guardennister serger, w. wag-ner left for Saramanh Friday night, taking with them all the camp paraphernalia and outdoor cooking utensits. They will put the camp in stape, and have a big dinner and a hearty welcome for their comrades

and a hearty welcome for their comrades when they arrive this evening.

Prior to their modest departure last night the cudets assembled at the armory, and an inspection followed. From there they were escorted to the depot by the Mount Fleasant Dram Corps. The line of march went along I street into New York avenue to Fifteenth street, thence to Pennsylvania aremie and along the Avenue to the Sixth street depot. The drum corps will not leave for Savannah until tonight.

A special car was waiting to beat the A special car was waiting to bear the adets southward. Long streamers were lung on either side of the car, each tearing the words. In bold, black letters, "Morton

WHO WENT ALONG.

The following company officers went along with the soldier loys: Capt, Shilling, Licuts Traffes and Robinson, five sergeants and four corporals. Lieut. C. Fred Cook, quartermaster of the Third, accompanies them to look after the commissary, and Dr. D. E. Street made an honorary member of

The fourteen memoers of the Engineer Corps, who accompany the Cadets, were not in the line of march, but met them at the depot, and went on the same train. The engineers will camp and mess with the Cadets, and will not return to Washington until they do. Their competitors on the range will be the Georgia teams, a New Jorges team, a New Jorges team, a Markey Longer team. Jersey team, and several codet rifle teams from the North. Besides the regular shoots it is expected that there will be

several indicidual matches. regimental open to six teams from regi-ments and battalions. Ten shots will be fired at 200 yards and the same number at 500. A sairmish run will also be a part of the event. The first prize will be

part of the event. The first prize will be a silver cup and \$150.

The second is to be a company match, open to five teams of five from each company. Seven shots will be allowed at distances of 200, 300 and 500 yards. A distances of 200, 300 and 500 yards. A bronze trophy and \$150 will be the reward.

A third match, called the "Consolution Match," will be open to teams of six from regiment or battailon, with a trophy and \$150 for the prize.

FOR HANCOCK PARADE. The following order has been issued by Adjutant General Mosher, concerning the Hancock statue unveiling:

"The troops of the National Guard will assemble on Tuesday, May 12, for parade, The brigade will be formed at 1.80 o'clock p. m., facing north, on the eclipse of the White Lot, near the center,

"Unless otherwise specially ordered, full dress regulation uniform will be worn, except that those organizations not yet pro-

cept that those organizations not yet pro-vided with it will wear field dress and vided with it will wear field dress and equipments.

"Commanding officers of companies will farnish their battalion adjutants with morning reports immediately after the parade is dismissed, noting thereon the names of all officers and men absent from the parade without leave. Commanding of heers of regiments, separate battalions and contains commanding will furnish these head. eparate companies will furnish these headequatics with consolidated morning reports guarters with consolidated morning reports before 9 a. m. of the 13th instant; will see that all men absent without leave are properly dealt with, and will report to these headquarters the names of all commissioned officers on the set.

officers so absent. officers so absent.

The Washington Light Infantry Corps, at
its last regular mouthly meeting, dropped
from the rolls the following who had not
appeared for enlistment. Thomas A.
Dougail, Charles H. Neely, R. W. Neely, R. E. Dugan, George W. Hall, Robert T. Hunt-ington, George E. Parkhurst, John T. Philips, George W. Freeland, E. E. Imlay and Robert McLennan. The resignations of H. B. Chase, Edward

Whalley and William M. Heinlin, Company A, and Joseph J. Crowley, Company D, were accepted, and the following elected to membership: Henry B. Hicks, Company A, David V. Chisholm, Wilson K. Lockwood, Kirkwood Flora and Theodore Rupli, Com-

Kirkwood Flora and Theodore Rupli, Company D.

The announcement was made that the battation will attend the unveiling of the Hancock statue, and the following promotions ordered: Privates P. W. Smith, John S. Robinson, C. O. Dotten and William S. McLean, jr., of Company C, sergeants in that company, and Sergt. P. W. Smith as first sergeant.

It was decided that Company C is not yet entitled to recognized officers, as

ret entitled to recognized officers, as forty enlisted men are not on their rolls.

The battalion match for the possession of the Burkhart medal, the last match of the season, will take place on the night following the close of the rifle gallery. On friday night of last week the Fourth Battalion held a match for both officers and enlisted men, the contests being di-vided into two events, with prizes for each. The first was limited to the commissioned staff, and the second to the en-listed men. Both matches were handi-caps, with a difference of three points in favor of those who had not qualified as

Lieut. M. E. Sabin, inspector of rifle practice, secured the first prize a hand-some pearl handled revolver, with a total of 91 out of a possible 100. Quartermaster Sergt. Byrne, with 87, and Lieut. S. R. Jacoba, with 85, were awarded second and

First Sergt. McNulty won a 22-calibre

target rifle, the first prize in the second match, and Sergt McAnally and Private Dobson took second and third place. Sergt. Dobson took second and third place. Sergt. McNulty's score was 83. Gen. Ordway, Col. Mosher, and Majors Harries and New-Mosher, and Majors Harries and New-ineyer were present at the shoot and took great interest in the markings. The inspection of the hattanians is being

marked by a great improvement in at tendance. Since the Savannah contests have been on the inspection has been some-what relegated to the rear, but last week's slowing was marked by much improve-The fenture of the week was the showing

of the Sixth Buttalion, which presented a creditable record. The field and staff of the Sixth. Company A and Company B, reported every man present. Only four were absent from the whole battalion. The Third appeared with all of the staff, all of Company A except one, and but four ab-sent from Company B. Tuesday evening there will be an in-spection of Company A. Second Battalien,

orcoran Cadet Corps, which will be by rapid assembly,

Private C. E. Frost, formerly of Company D. Fourth Pattallon, has been transferred to the non-commissioned staff of the First The social gathering last Thursday even

ing of Company C. Fourth Buttalion, was a decided success. The affair was a smoker in honor of the battalion, their staff and Sitas H. Kingsley, formerly quartermaster

Silas H. Kingsley, formerly quartermaster of the Fourth Battalion, has been made sergeant major of the Second Regiment.

Thomas J. Leonard, Company A. Fourth Battalion, has been made a corporal.

In Compony A. Third Battalion, Corp. H. R. Sisson has been made a sergiant, and Privates F. W. Albert and F. O. Grayson and Camindate L. C. Steward, corporals.

The Corcoran Cadets and Potomac Drum Corps will compose the exercise a hattalion.

forps will compose the essent of a battalion of cadets from New York city, to arrive of cadets from New York city, to arrive next Friday night.

Gen. Ordway was a recent visitor to the National Guard grammonian.

Licut. R. D. Simms of the Sixth Battalion was the recipient recently of a handsome sword, the gift of Troop A, of which Licut. Simms was a sergeant before his promotion.

Honorable discharges have been granted the following on their own application:

the following on their own application: Sergt. Robert R. Mackay and Private Randall B. Corbin, Company B. Fifth Battalion, and Private Frank L. Avery, Company C. Engineer Corps.

POST OFFICE NOTICE. should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time. FOREION MALLS for the week ending May 16, close promptly at this office as

Trans-Atlantic Mails. MONDAY-At 9 20 p. m. for Europe per s.*Lann from New York via Southampton

10 EcoA 1 -At 9 20 p.m. for Europe, per At Leona 1—At 9-20 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Paris, Itom New York, vin Southampton, At 16-20 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. "Germanne, via Queenslowns room New York, At 10-20 p. m. for feignant street, per s. s. Noordand, from New York, vin Antwerp, Letters must be urected per Noordand, WEINESPAY—At 9-20 p. m. for Netherman direct, per s. s. Edmi, from New York, vin Amsterdam, Letters must be directed 'per Edmi." At 9-20 p. m. for for Europe, per s. s. "Normanna, room New York, vin Plymouth, Cheroourg and Hamburg."

York, via Plymouth, Cheroourg and Hausburg.

FaiDAY—At 6.00 p. m. for France, switzerians, italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egyptand Bittish ham, pers, s. La Fourain, from New York, via Havre. At 9.20 p. m. for Germany, per s. s. Soalle, from New York, via Hemen. Letters for other parts of Europe, via Southsimpion and Bremen, must be directed "per Saule." At 9.20 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. 'Elvaria, from New York, via Queenstewn, Letters for Germany finist for directed "per Elvaria," At 10.50 p. m. for Schelelands mreek, per s. s. Spaormakin, from New York, via Roitersiam. Letters must be directed "per Engarmation." At 10.50 p. m. for Genoa, per s. s. Kniser Wilhelm II. Train New York, Letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II." At 10.50 p. m. for Scotland direct per s. s. Furnessas, from New York, via Glosgow, Letters must be directed "per Escotland direct per s. s. Furnessas, from New York, via Glosgow, Letters must be directed "per Escotland direct per s. s. Furnessas, from New York, via Glosgow, Letters must be directed "per Furnessia."

"per Furnessia."

"PRINTED MATTER, ETc. German steamers sailing from New York on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, take printed matter, etc., for Germany, and specially molecased printed matter, etc., or other parts of Europe

White Star steamers siming from New York on Wednesdays take specially ad-dressed printed matter, etc., for Europe. Congret steamers sailing from New York on Saturdays take printed matter, etc., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, etc., for other parts of Europe.

parts of Europe.

Mails for South and Central America.
West Indies, etc.

SUNDAY—At 10:50 p. m. for Central
America, except Costa fica and South Pacitic ports, per s. s. Finance, from New
York, via Colon, Letters for Guatemain
must be directed "Fer Finance."

Monday—At 10:50 p. m. for Fortune
Isansf, Hatti and Santa Martha, per s. s.
Culu, from New Yors. At 2:35 p. m. for
Jamaica, per steamer from Reston. At
10:05 p. m. for Belize, Fuerto Correz,
Honduras, and Guatemas, per steamer from
New Oricans.

Homituras, and Guatelmaia, per steamer from New Orients.

THESDAY—As 6.25 a. m. for Port Antonio, Jamaica, per steamer from Buttlimore. At 6.25 a. m. for Earthadoes direct, ami for North Brazil, via Para and Mamos, per s. s. Sobraliense, from New York. Letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "Per Sobrainse." At 10.55 p. m. for Costa Rica and Hueffelds, per steamer from New Orients. At 10.55 p. m. for Costa Rica and Hueffelds, per steamer from New Orients. At 10.55 p. m. for Costa Rica and Hueffelds, per steamer from New York, via Limon.

WEDNESDAY—At 2.35 p. m. for Fort Antonio, Jamaica, per steamer from Boston. At 10.95 p. m. for Hueffelds, per steamer from New Orients. At 10.50 p. m. for Port Antonio, Jamaica, per steamer from Comencia, "THURSDAY—At 6.25 a. m. for Port Antonio, Jamaica, per steamer from New York. Letters for colombia, via Caracao, mast be directed "Fer Venezuela," THURSDAY—At 6.25 a. m. for Port Antonio, Jamaica, per steamer from Humimore. At 6.25 a. m. for Bermuda, per s. Muriel, from New York.

FRIFAY—At 10.05 p. m. for Bineffelds, per steamer from New York. At 10.50 p. m. for Camples of Chappas, Tabasec, Tuxpammand Yucalan, per s. S. City of Washington Letters must be directed "Per City of washington." SATURDAY—At 6.25 a. m. for Grenneda.

must be directed "Per City of washington." SATURDAY - At 6.25 a.m. for Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago, per s. s. Castle Eden, from New York. At 12 05 p. m. for 8t. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Amas for Newfoundland, by rail to Hall-fax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 12:05 p.m.

Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 12:05 p.m.

Mails for Cuba, except Santiago de Cuba, which are forwarded via New York, chose at this office daily at 3 p.m. for forwarding by steamers sailing Mondays and Thursdays from Port Tampa. Fin.

Mails for Mexico, exceland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 9:50 a.m.

"Registered mail closes at 6 p.m. same day.

Trans-Pacific Mails.

Trans-Pacific Mails.

Mails for China and Japan, per s a Tacoma, from Tacoma, crose here daily up to May 11, at 6:30 p. m.

Mails for China and Japan, per s a, China, from San Francisco, close here daily, up to May 14, at 6:30 p. m.

Mails for Hawaii, per s a Justralia, from San Francisco, close here daily, up to May 17, at 6:30 p. m.

Mails for Australia, except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, Flit and Samoan Islands, per s. s. Monewai, from San Francisco, close here daily, up to May 23, at '6:30 p. m.

Mails for Australia, except West Australia, Hawaii, and Flit Islands (specially and feessed only), per s s. Warrimson, from Vancouver, close here daily, up to May 23, at '6:30 p. m.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galike, from San Francisco, close here daily, up to May 25, at 6:30 p. m.

Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only), per s s. Empress of India, from Vancouver, close here daily, up to May 25, at 6:30 p. m.

Trans-Pacific mails are forwarded to the port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overfand transit.

*Registered mail closes at 1 p. m. sume day.